Vol. XI. THE No. 567

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1797.

NOTICE.

THAT in purſuance of inſtructions from the Secretary of War, all the Materials of the buildings erected, at the expence of the United States, within the Fort, known by the name of Fort Pitt, will be ſold, at public auction, for ready money, on Saturday the 5th of Auguſt next, if not previouſly ſold at a valuation to be made by competent judges. For further information apply at the Quarter Maſter's Office, Pittſburgh.

July 6th, 1797.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, Pittſburgh, July 1ſt, 1797.

A.

David Anſlie.

B.

Francis Bryan, Jacob's creek; Samuel Blair, John Byrnes, Adam Becket, John Burns, John Boreland, Robert Barr, Thomas Brandon, James Bruff, Thomas Bolen, William Boyle, Henry Blakeway.

C.

John Cunningham, Wallace's mill, 2; Faithfull Creighton, John Clows, 2; John Cummins, 2; Iſhmael Conyers, George Craford, near M'Kee's Port; George Carſon, Daniel Collins, Mr. Call, Matthew Comb, Jacob Cocks, Abner Coats, James Colwell.

D.

John Dickey, James Dickſon.

E.

George Elliot, Montours run; Robert Eſteb, Peter's creek.

G.

Alexander Gillfillen, Thomas Gillfillen, Thomas Gamble, Arthur Gardner, Devor's ferry; Peter Gibler, Benjamin I. Gilman, Captain Samuel Grimes, John Glen.

H.

Thomas Hill, Montours run; John Hilton, Uriah Hull.

I.

John Jones, Great Croſſing; Rob. Jewel, Thomas Jones.

K.

William Kennedy, Sawmill run; James Kearns.

L.

James Lawton, Lieut. Lukins, Robert Little, 2; John Lindſay, Parkinſon's ferry

M.

John Moore, Peter's townſhip; John M'Cullough, Hugh Martin, Plumb townſhip; Alexander M'Cracken, St. Clair townſhip; Thomas Miller, John M'Clure, Sen. Alexander M'Clelland, Robinſon's run; John M'Cormick, James Morriſon, James M'Call, Peters creek; Donald M'Donald, John M'Donald, Scotch Bottom.

O.

William Owen, Big Iſland, Allegheny.

P.

William Padgett, Sophia Paul, John Parſons, John Pollock.

R.

Charles Ramſay, David Riley, William Rankin, David Robinſon, Yough, 2; Mary Robinſon, Pucketty.

S.

Catharine Smith, George Salmon, junr. Benjamin Steer, Joſeph Simpſon.

T.

George Teel, Elie or Peter Turil, Robert Teaz.

V.

Doctor Thomas Vandyke, Sarah Vandyne.

W.

John Warder, Benjamin Wilſon, Robert Williams, Margaret Weſt, Thompſon's run, Thomas Wallace.

Y.

Peter Young, Elie Yarnall, jun.

Taken up treſpaſſing in

the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, a dark ſorrel Mare, 4 years old, a natural trotter, about 15 hands, a ſtar in her forehead, and white ſpots on her wither, no brand perceivable. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have her again, by applying to,

JAMES PAUL.

White Pine Run, Weſtmoreland County, June 25, 1797.

FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, on Monday, the fifteenth of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven.

AN ACT

Authoriſing a detachment from the Militia of the United States.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the Preſident of the United States be, and is hereby authorized to require of the executives of the ſeveral ſtates, to take effectual meaſures, at ſuch time as he ſhall deem neceſſary, to organiſe, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readineſs to march at a moment's warning the following proportions, reſpectively, of eighty thouſand effective militia, officers included; to wit:—from the ſtate of Tenneſſee, eight hundred and ſix: from the ſtate of Georgia, one thouſand three hundred and thirty four: from the ſtate of South Carolina, three thouſand five hundred and thirty-five: from the ſtate of North Carolina, ſeven thouſand two hundred and ſixty eight: from the ſtate of Kentucky, one thouſand five hundred and forty two: from the ſtate of Virginia eleven thouſand one hundred & fifty: from the ſtate of Maryland, five thouſand two hundred and ſixty two: from the ſtate of Deleware, one thouſand one hundred and ſixty eight—from the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ten thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-ſix—from the ſtate of New Jerſey, four thouſand two hundred & ninety ſix—from the ſtate of New York, ſeven thouſand nine hundred and twenty-three—from the ſtate of Vermont, two thouſand one hundred and fifty—from the ſtate of Connecticut, five thouſand eight hundred and ſixty—from the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, one thouſand ſix hundred and twenty ſix—from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, eleven thouſand eight hundred & thirty-ſix—from the ſtate of New Hampſhire, three thouſand five hundred and fifty eight.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Preſident may, if he judges expedient, authorize the executives of the ſeveral ſtates, to accept any independent corps of cavalry, artillery, or infantry, as part of the detachments aforeſaid, provided they ſhall voluntarily engage as corps in the ſervice.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the ſaid militia ſhall not be compelled to ſerve a longer time, in any one tour, than three months, after their arrival at the place of rendezvous—and that, during the time of their ſervice, commiſſioned officers ſhall be entitled to the ſame pay and rations that are allowed by law, to officers of the ſame rank, on the military eſtabliſhment of the U. States; and the non-commiſſioned officers, muſicians, and privates, ſhall receive the pay and allowance for cloathing, eſtabliſhed by an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the pay of the non-commiſſioned officers, muſicians and privates of the militia of the U. States, when called into actual ſervice, and for other purpoſes."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall continue and be in force, for the ſpace of one year from the paſſing thereof and from thence to the ending of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved June 24th, 1797.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, April 29.

IT is confirmed that the independence of Italy and of Belgium are the preliminary articles of peace. The envoy from Milan has received from his fellow citizens the aſſurance of their independence, and private letters inform us that the news was received at Milan with the greateſt enthuſiaſm, the inhabitants expreſſing the higheſt ſatisfaction.

May 1. Previous to the ſigning the preliminaries of peace, the emperor ſent to the French general three noblemen of the higheſt rank in his court as hoſtages. Buonaparte received them with diſtinction, invited them to dinner, and during the deſert addreſſed them thus—"General Buonaparte is to demand the liberty of La Fayette and his two companions in misfortune, Bureau de Puſſy, and Latour Maubourg. It is not to be ſuppoſed that the hero of Italy, ſo diſtinguiſhed by every noble and generous ſentiment, would have neglected to break the chains of the illuſtrious victims of the vengeance and tyranny of the Engliſh government: but it is pleaſing to ſee the Directory themſelves anticipating this act of magnanimity and juſtice. It is a glorious triumph of the ſpirit of moderation over the fury of party.

May 2. The chevalier d'Aranjo, ambaſſador from Portugal, having refuſed to ſign the conditions of peace offered to him, has been obliged to quit Paris: he has juſt ſet off for Liſbon. Theſe conditions, it is ſaid, were,

1ſt. Thirty millions.

2d. The ceſſation of part of Braſil to Spain—and

3d. The ſhutting of all the port of Portugal againſt England. (Republican Francois)

LONDON, May 9.

The laſt accounts from Ireland are of the moſt alarming nature. It is ſaid the Iriſh have ſent delegates into Scotland, to unite the people there with them. We are alſo told they had ſent delegates to France. In the North they earn the uſe of fire arms at midnight. The gentry are afraid of living on their eſtates, and retire into the fortreſſes of Londonderry, Carrickfergus, &c. A part of the military is ſaid to participate in the feelings of the United Iriſhmen. The people of the North are not in open rebellion, but we fear Mr. Beresford will ſoon be gratified in that reſpect, for every circumſtance gives reaſon to apprehend it, and the obſtinacy of the harſh meaſures of government moſt of all.

It having been communicated to the duke of Leinſter, that his ſervices in the Kildare militia would be diſpenſed with, his grace immediately reſigned his commiſſion, together with his lucrative office of the Hanaper. It is thus that miniſters endeavour to ſecure union in the moment of danger.

Several of the yeomanry corps in Dublin have mounted guard in that city at night, for theſe two weeks paſt. A regular guard and fifty yeoman cavalry parade the ſtreets the whole night. The different guards are regularly inſpected by a general or field officer, and every man has eighteen rounds of ball cartridge delivered to him at the ſetting of the guard.

May 9. On Sunday morning lord Bridport made the ſignal to weigh anchor; which order the ſeamen of every ſhip at St. Helen's refuſed to obey. In the courſe of the forenoon they ſent delegates to Spithead, with a view to their holding a meeting on board the London of 98 guns, which carries the flag of vice admiral Colpoys. This meaſure the admiral whoſe gallantry and conduct have been ever conſpicuous, was reſolved to oppoſe and appriſe the men of his ſhip of ſuch his intention. They evinced a diſpoſition, and even a determination, that the delegates ſhould come on board; upon which the admiral remonſtrated with his men againſt their mutinous conduct. He told them he was reſolved to enforce his orders, and immediately commanded the marines under arms.—That corps obeyed the order with alacrity.

The admiral had taken particular pains to gain the marines to his intereſt, in which he had been ably aſſiſted by lieutenant Sims, of the marines. The delegates, perſiſting in coming on board, the admiral ordered the marines to level their pieces at the delegates; the marines did ſo, and in this ſituation the admiral again admoniſhed the delegates, but to no purpoſe. At this time ſome ſlight ſcuffle took place, one of the delegates all of whom were armed with ſmall arms, fired at lieutenant Sims and wounded him; the marines were then ordered to fire by the admiral, who at the ſame time defired them to take good aim, they obeyed, and five ſeamen were killed, two of whom were delegates.

The whole crew of the London now declared open hoſtility to the officers and marines, they turned the guns in the fore part of the ſhip towards the ſtern, and threatened to blow all aft into the water unleſs they ſurrendered.

The officers ſurrendered, and the marines laid down their arms. Admiral Colpoys was put in irons and confined in one cabin; Captain Griffiths, the captain of the ſhip was confined in another, and the officers and all the marines were made priſoners.

May 11. Many of the reports which have been ſent to town in letters from Portſmouth we are happy in being able to contradict as unfounded. The ſailors did not ſend all their officers on ſhore—only a few from ſome particular ſhips were ſo treated. Many of the ſhips did not diſmiſs one, nor had they any ſuch intention. Admiral Colpoys and the Captain are however ſtill kept priſoners on the London, but the ſeamen ſhew no diſpoſition to do them any violence. One of our letters from Portſmouth ſtates, that the mutiny is quite ſettled except on board two ſhips, and in theſe it was expected to be ſettled this day. The crews were ſending for ſuch of their officers as had been ſent on ſhore, ſoliciting their return—and the fleet is expected to be ready to ſail on Friday.

Lord Howe yeſterday ſet off for Portſmouth, not with the intention of reſuming the command of the fleet, but with the idea of uſing his influence as a great naval conqueror, in order to bring Britiſh ſeamen back to that ſtate of diſcipline, and to that ſenſe of duty, which, under his auſpices and conduct, had led them to the moſt brilliant victories over the enemy of their country.

Admiral Gardner, and ſeveral of his officers, had been landed from the Royal Sovereign, but his men ſoon after ſent to him to return on board. He replied, that he would return but only with his officers, and upon the condition of having the complete command of his diviſion of the fleet. To this ſpirited and officer like reply, the ſeamen yielded, and begged he would come on board on his own terms.

The ſtadtholder is expected to leave England in a few days for the continent. The Swan ſloop, Captain Stapp, is to convoy his ſerene highneſs and the Princeſs of Orange to Cuxhaven, from whence they proceede to Germany. The object of his journey is ſaid to relate to the affairs which are about to become a ſubject of diſcuſſion in the Congreſs at Berne.

May 12.

According to letters from very reſpectable perſons, we find the diſputes in the fleet cannot yet be conſidered as entirely terminated. There is however every reaſon to hope that lord Howe will ſoon be enabled to reſtore harmony both amongſt the officers and ſeamen.

Earl Howe has viſited the fleet, and has been well received by his brother tars with whom he has ſo often rode triumphant. His preſence could not but have a good effect, and the more ſo, as we underſtand he was empowered by his Majeſty to promiſe a pardon, and a generous forgiveneſs of all paſt conduct, upon condition of their returning to that ſyſtem of duty and diſcipline without which the Britiſh navy cannot exiſt.

Admiral Colpoys and Capt. Griffith, with the Rev.—Cole, chaplin of the London, were landed from the ſhip yeſterday morning. The men behaved with great reſpect to the Admiral, many expreſſing their wiſh that he might ſpeedily return to reſume his command.

After the numerous miſrepreſentations which have been made upon the ſubject, we are happy in being enabled to ſtate, that the crew of the London behaved with proper reſpect to Admiral Colpoys, during the whole of his confinement, and repeatedly told him, that they had no intention of hurting him; but they were forced to do as they did, in obedience to the order of the other ſhips. Admiral Colpoys conducted himſelf with the moſt heroic calmneſs and courage during the whole of his confinement.

Admiral Colpos' conduct has been in every inſtance, noble and manly. The ſeamen of the London, in the firſt burſt of their revenge for the death of their comrades, were about to hang the firſt lieutenant of the ſhip and had actually prepared a rope for that purpoſe. The admiral ruſhed forward, and told the men, that the lieutenant had acted by his orders—that he himſelf had acted under orders from the admiralty, and if the blame was imputable, it muſt reſt upon him—at the ſame time untying his ſtock. The magnanimity of his conduct, we conceive muſt have operated powerfully upon the feelings of the men, as they immediately releaſed the lieutenant, and only committed the admiral to his cabin.

The coroner's inqueſt upon the bodies of the three ſeamen who died of the wounds they received on board of, or alongſide the London, in the late mutiny of the fleet, have brought in a verdict of—juſtifiable homicide.

It was reported yeſterday that capt. Ming, lieu.-governor of Norfolk iſland, who arrived at the admiralty on Wedneſday morning, had brought an acount of the capture of two Manilla ſhips by the ſquadron under the command of admiral Pringle. This report now appears not to have been well founded.

The ſtatement which got abroad on Wedneſday of the French fleet being at ſea a-

...lin, fubfided the next day. Its being in readineſs to fail is however ſtill believed.

The Batavian convention has new organized the Dutch navy. The officers are to conſiſt of one lieutenant-admiral, equal in rank to a field marſhal of the land troops, but who is not to be appointed but in extraordinary caſes; of three vice admirals, with the rank of lieutenant generals of the land troops; of ſix rear admirals, with major generals rank; thirty ſix captains, &c. The aggregate pay of all the officers of the navy, amounts to 280,100 guilders.

A plot has been diſcovered at Berlin, the ramifications of which extended through ſeveral Pruſſian provinces, and which had for its object to put in execution the moſt dreadful principles of Robeſpierriſm. A great number of perſons of all ranks, particularly in Sileſia, Pruſſia, and Pomerania, are concerned in this plot. One of the moſt active conſpirators has been ſent to Spandau, whither he will be followed by a great number of his accomplices.

PORTSMOUTH, May 12.

Seven o'clock in the evening.

This morning about 7 o'clock, lord Howe again went down to St. Helen's to meet the delegates on board the Royal George, to know their final determination. He returned this afternoon about five o'clock, when a great number of people were waiting in hopes of learning that every thing was finally ſettled to their ſatisfaction; but we are ſorry to learn that the ſeamen are ſtill determined in refuſing thoſe officers to whom they have made any objection, and further demand his majeſty's free pardon. They will then be willing to return to their former obedience, and go to ſea immediately. Every thing going on in the garriſon appears as though the fleet at St. Helen's was a common enemy; but in ſuch a light we cannot view the majority of the Britiſh ſeamen. In their firſt demands they were perhaps right, but now it ſeems as if ſome evil ſpirit directed them, for ſome bad purpoſe, and I hope their abettors will ſoon receive their juſt reward.

FRANKFORT, April 22.

This morning we heard a briſk cannonade in our neighbourhood, and we beheld from the ramparts of this city, a furious action between the French who advanced through Königſtein and Kronenberg, againſt the Auſtrians. The latter were obliged to give the field, and the former entered this city. Great was the confuſion — but the arrival of a courier from Buonaparte, with glad tidings reſtored tranquility.

VIENNA, April 27.

Our court received the intelligence of the preliminaries of peace having been ſigned on the 19th, though it was not known till the 23d. The plenipotentiaries on both ſides have entered themſelves to uſe every endeavour to adjuſt all diſputes, and to conclude a peace ſo earneſtly wiſhed for by both powers.

The day before yeſterday the counts Stadion and Kaſtein, the former of whom is the preſident of adminiſtration of Lower Auſtria, and the latter the governor of Vienna, declared verbally to the people, in the theatre, that the preliminaries were ſigned. His Imperial majeſty ſoon after appeared in his box, and was received with the loudeſt acclamations and teſtimonies of joy.

It is ſaid that the plenipotentiaries agreed on one point not to be departed from, namely, that no third power ſhall influence the negociation.

The ſtocks at Vienna roſe immediately 5 per cent. The public clerks were ordered to return, and the emperor's departure was no longer talked.

The court Gazette of the 21ſt announces the recapture of Trieſte, by the Auſtrian colonel Cuſtine.

Before the armiſtice was made known in the Tyroleſe, General Laudon entered Verona, and releaſed 2000 Auſtrian priſoners.

The French are fall again to have evacuated Gratz.

MANHEIM, April 28.

Yeſterday arrived here a courier from the Imperial miniſter Count Lehrbach with the preliminaries of peace between the emperor and France. Theſe, it is ſaid, are as follows:

1. The emperor, on the part of himſelf and his ſucceſſors, cedes the Netherlands on the other ſide of Meuſe to France; but retains the duchy of Luxemburg, and the province of Limburg. The part of the biſhopric of Liege beyond the Meuſe will likewiſe be ceded; but the prince biſhop is to receive in return, Stablo and Malmedy.

2. The ceſſion of the Netherlands ſhall be compenſated to his Imperial majeſty by the ſecularization of Lombardy, as alſo by four Venetian provinces, and a part of the papal territory. (A letter, however, from Lugano, dated the 23d of April, ſtates, on the contrary, that a courier had arrived there that day with intelligence that one of the articles of the preliminary treaty is, that Lombardy ſhould be free and independent; which has likewiſe been communicated by General Buonaparte to the municipality of Lombardy.)

3. The Status quo ante Bellum ſhall be reſtored in all the ſpiritual and temporal poſſeſſions in Germany.

4. The emperor and the French republic guarantee their mutual poſſeſſions, and the integrity of the conſtitution of the empire, according to the treaty of Weſtphalia, the guarantee of which the republic takes upon herſelf.

5. The navigation of the Rhine from Straſburgh to the ſea, as alſo that of the Scheldt, remains to both nations free of toll, and ſhall only be ſubject to ſuch dues as may be neceſſary for the maintenance of the works on the rivers.

6. The Batavian republic is included in this, as alſo in all future negociations.

The elector palatinate of Bavaria receives all his poſſeſſions on the other ſide of the Rhine, and his officers are already gone to take poſſeſſion of their employments.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, June 22.

Captain Sprague arrived here yeſterday from Dublin, informs, that the ſpirit of inſurrection in Ireland continued to wear a more ſerious aſpect — that a ſhort time previous to his ſailing, there had embodied in the environs of Dublin, above 80,000 men completely armed; whoſe public avowed object, was, Catholic emancipation — religious freedom, & the independence of Ireland — that this body of men were increaſing in numbers, and practiſed ſtrict order and ſubordination — that they aided and aſſiſted the farmers in getting in their crops, intending thereby to ſecure the means of ſubſiſtence, when ſtruggling for their liberty — that many members of the Iriſh parliament were friendly to their cauſe, and that they had notified the government, that in caſe of a refuſal to grant them, what the laws of nature and of God would juſtify, they would apply for foreign aid, determining to periſh rather than ſubmit any longer to drag out a ſtavliſh and miſerable exiſtence. He further informs, that the city of Dublin was in a continued ſtate of alarm and apprehenſion — that the manufactories were ſhut up, and trade of every kind apparently annihilated.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

Peace is at length ſo far reſtored to the continent of Europe, that hoſtilities have generally ceaſed, as regards the reſpective armies. France has ſucceeded in eſtabliſhing the Rhine as her boundary, has obtained the ceſſion of Belgium with conſent that Liberty ſhall become an independent republic. This negociation was dictated at the point of the ſword — and it muſt be the more painful to the emperor, conſidering the vaſt ſacrifices that have been made in men, money, in ſhort every thing that could contribute to the ſupport of a war the moſt exterminating, deſtructive and revengeful that ever afflicted the earth. The only conſolation left for him is, that he has defended his territories in this dreadful conflict, ſo long as he could oppoſe ſuch force to his invading foe, as to hold out even a faint proſpect of ſucceſs — and with a perſeverance, magnanimity and fortitude that can leave him no room whatever to reproach himſelf with want of exertion.

We hope a general and laſting peace will ſoon ſucceed. France no doubt wiſhes for peace; but what her views towards England are not ſo ambitious, her hatred ſo implacable, as to prompt her to ſome deſperate effort againſt that nation, no very diſtant period will perhaps unfold. On this head a reſpectable Paris paper ſtill recommends bold and ſanguinary meaſures, and expreſſes the moſt extravagant deſires in enthuſiaſtic hopes of the overthrow of that government.

"We muſt not diſſemble, ſays this paper, that the fall of Great Britain is the utmoſt wiſh of government; that if we have forborne to revolutionize the continent, it is that we may cruſh the maritime power. This deſign is ſo ſtrongly pronounced; it is ſo profoundly engraven on the hearts of the ſtate, that it would be ridiculous to conceal it."

Some of our beſt informed politicians have uniformly ſupported the opinion, that the French, in ravaging our commerce as they have done, were actuated more by enmity to Great Britain, than by a wiſh to retaliate for ſuppoſed injuries from the United States. — Of the truth of this ſentiment, we believe little doubt can be entertained. Their conduct towards all the other neutral powers, ſufficiently juſtifies it. How great then would be the exultation of every juſt mind, to hear that Europe, after having ſpilt rivers of blood, had rid herſelf of the delirium by which ſhe has been diſtracted, and ſubſided into the calm of peace! The conſequent evils of this conflict have been felt by us with peculiar force — nor is it even rational to ſuppoſe, that until the period of peace arrives, we ſhall find any conſiderable change for the better. — General peace would throw a calm over the face of the world — the evil paſſions would gradually ſubſide — and there can ſcarcely exiſt a doubt, that it would have conſiderable influence in ſoftening the hoſtile tone of the French towards this country. Peace, we believe, would have ſecured ſucceſs to the embaſſy of Mr. Pinckney — and it can hardly be the wiſh of America leſs than of any European power; for without, we muſt believe the directory will ſtill manifeſt no diſpoſition to liſten to the propoſitions of our government, or even to acknowledge our commiſſioners.

It is impoſſible to calculate the immenſe advantages that would ariſe to theſe ſtates from a general reſtoration of harmony and confidence among the European powers. It would immediately open a door for the adjuſtment of differences between us and France — and ſhe would ill conſult her own intereſt by perſiſting to hold our friendſhip in ſuch contemptuous eſtimation. Our merchant ſhips could then navigate the ſeas unmoleſted by pirates — commerce would be releaſed from the barbarous ſhackles by which it is at preſent inflicted and reſtrained — in ſhort, a mutual and happy intercourſe would be the almoſt certain conſequence, of what we muſt all fervently deſire — a return of peace.

EXTRAORDINARY DUEL. — An affair of honor of a very extraordinary nature took place a ſhort time ſince in the neighbourhood of Waterford, in Ireland; — a young phyſician of that place having been grofsly inſulted, as he conceived, by two officers, demanded ſatiſfaction, and, in order to make ſhort work of it, determined to fight them both at once; this challenge was accepted, and all three of them met the next morning, the phyſician, ſtanding in a line between his adverſaries, with a piſtol in each hand, pointed to both of them; all the combatants fell on the firſt fire, the phyſician was wounded in the breaſt, one of his opponents was ſhot through the knee, and the other in his right ſide; but they are all recovered.

A Kingſton article of April 29, ſtates, that Gen. Simcoe had commenced ſucceſsful operations in the vicinity of Port-au-Prince, attacked 6 or 7 poſts, and put upwards of 300 brigands to the ſword.

The new Congreſs, for the termination of the war and the adjuſtment of the claims of the different powers, it appears is to be held at Baſle in Switzerland.

In the Britiſh houſe of commons on the 12th of May, Mr. Alderman Combe, member for London, gave notice, that on that day week following, he ſhould move an addreſs to his majeſty, praying to diſmiſs from his preſence and councils his preſent miniſters. — Judging from the call of the houſe, on other queſtions, the miniſter appears full to hold his former majority.

LEXINGTON, (K.) June 13.

We are credibly informed by a gentleman who returned from New-Orleans laſt Sunday by land, that two veſſels which had arrived there from New-York, or ſome one of the eaſtern ports, had been permitted to diſpoſe of their cargoes, during which time an embargo had been laid: however, ſhortly after they were permitted to depart, but before they proceeded any diſtance below Orleans, they were ſeized and prevented from proceeding on their voyage. That two other American veſſels had been brought in there as prizes one of which was chiefly laden with logwood: after the cargo was landed, the veſſel was ſet up at public ſale, which the governor purchaſed, and had her fitted out with forty guns, and 230 men, and ſent off on a cruize.

There is now lying at the mouth of the Ohio, ſeven row galies completely armed, belonging to the Spaniards.

DIED, in child-bed, on the 30th ult. in Harriſon county, a young woman who was but TEN YEARS OLD the 25th of laſt January! The foregoing can be atteſted by two Doctors and a number of women, who attended her during the time of her labour.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

The following extract of a letter received laſt evening by the brig James, Capt. Finch, in 43 days from Londonderry, from a reſpectable gentleman in the North of Ireland, who is in principle a loyaliſt, will give our readers ſome idea of the ſtate of that country:

"Ramelton, Donnegal, April 26, [illegible]

"This country is at preſent in a dreadful ferment. All the lower orders of people, in this province, eſpecially, with a revolution on French principles, and have enrolled themſelves under the title of United Triſhmen; their principles are a ſyſtem of terror, rapine and plunder. The late Mr. Hamilton, of Fanet, whom you know, was ſet upon in the houſe of Dr. Waller, and inhumanly murdered by a ſet of thoſe ruffians — poor Mrs. Waller received three ſtabs in her neck and ſhoulders at the ſame time, by which the fatal wound was given. The goals in the counties of Down, Antrim, Derry, Tyrone, and Donnegal, are filled with thoſe inſurgents — ſome on circuits have been hanged, ſome tranſported, and numbers retained in goal or admitted to bail. This buſineſs was beginning at Belfaſt prior to your landing the country has been gaining ground in this province, and is now arrived to a gigantic magnitude." In another place he ſays, "Though, in principle a loyaliſt, when I conſider the abuſes which have crept, and are daily creeping into our conſtitution, I am led to believe the body politic muſt, one day or other, be overcome with diſeaſe to ſuch a degree, that all the arts of the ſkilful phyſician will be baffled in removing the malady. This is an era I never wiſh to ſee, but the oppreſſions of the people and the abuſes of the laws are not to be borne. — The conſtitution of this country, ſo much boaſted of, and, indeed, once the pride of nations, the boaſt of the world — now tottering on its baſis, muſt give heart-felt diſtreſs to every lover of his country. I pray God to avert all theſe evils; but to ſuch a pitch is this country reduced, that burning, maiming of cattle, and deſtroying the property of all who will not join in the puſſent delufion, is a confirmed principle. Mine, together with the turf-ſtacks of your friends Dr. H——, and Mr. M——, were ſet on fire and deſtroyed by the adherents of thoſe reptiles — theſe are but trifles to what many of our neighbours have experienced. Corps of yeomanry have been raiſed over all this kingdom both of infantry and cavalry — they have been productive of much good to this diſtracted province, and indeed to all the kingdom."

On the 9th inſtant, the ſubject of a loan to Ireland of 1,500,000l. was debated in the Britiſh parliament. The propriety of this loan is warmly adverted by lord Hawdon (the earl of Moira) who obſerved, "that he was of opinion, that the very exiſtence of that country (England) depended upon her connection with Ireland." He alſo ſaid, "he had not forgotten the circumſtance by which they loſt America — Americans, like the Iriſh, were firſt accuſed of being in a ſtate of rebellion — When they heard the accuſation they were confounded by its injuſtice — What was the conſequence? They roſe in arms, and the iſſue is too well known." Ireland, he further ſaid, if deprived of the protection of that country, muſt neceſſarily league itſelf with another ſtate. He had, no doubt, reference to France.

A London paper mentions bank notes to an immenſe amount being clandeſtinely imported from France, and circulated widely through England. It is added, the true notes are imitated with great ingenuity. This is ſuppoſed to be in return for Mr. Pitt's counterfeiting aſſignats, which did ſo much miſchief in France about four years ago. The old continental in this country was alſo counterfeited here, by the contrivance of England, from 1776 to 1777. This is the evil returning on their own heads. It is dangerous for a nation to ſet an example of bad faith even to enemies, as retaliation is at ſome period or other a certain conſequence.

Tranſlation from Paris papers.

A curious circumſtance has lately happened in Spain; it is well atteſted by a reſpectable Spaniard, and we do not entertain the leaſt doubt of its authenticity.

Don Ruiz de Salas, profeſſor and doctor of the univerſity of Salamanca, had been tried and condemned by the Inquiſition to one year's confinement in priſon, and four years in a convent, for having made uſe of improper and heretic words. There could not, however, be any proofs brought of the crime alledged againſt him, and the inquiſition formed their judgment like the revolutionary tribunal of France. "It" ſays it, "Salas has not made uſe of the words imputed to him; we, however, know him to be capable of it; he is a daring ſpirit, and we are well perſuaded he entertains doubts with reſpect to purgatory."

Two lawyers of Caſtile proteſted againſt the ſentence, and declaimed againſt the injuſtice of the judges. In order to appeaſe them they permitted a ſecond trial; but Salas was again unanimouſly condemned: the lawyers then made application to the Prince of Peace

An order was immediately iſſued by the king for annulling the ſentence; his higneſs the cardinal archbiſhop of Toledo, Lorenzana, refuſed to obey it. In juſtification of his conduct he produced the fundamental ſtatutes of the inquiſition, over which the temporal authority has no power. A new order was then given by the king with poſitive injunctions to have it obeyed. Upon this the grand inquiſitor went to the queen, by whom he was coolly received; nor was he better treated by the king and the prince of peace. At length the ſentence was annulled, and Salas ſet at liberty.

This is the firſt inſtance that in Spain, the temporal authority has annulled a ſentence of the inquiſition; but reaſon is making rapid progreſs there; already has it ſapped the foundations of this monſtrous coloſſus, it totters, and is ready to tumble into ruin.

God grant that its fall may not drag after it the misfortunes which followed the overthrow of religious inſtitutions in France.—Without doubt, fanaticiſm is a monſter which ought to be deſtroyed; but religion, viewed in its true point of light, is a wiſe and uſeful inſtitution to all people.

On the 10th of May in the Britiſh houſe of commons, Mr. Whitebread, after a ſpirited introductory ſpeech, brought forward this motion:

"That the right honorable honorable W. Pitt, in having ſo long delayed preſenting to this houſe the eſtimate of the ſum neceſſary for defraying the expence of the increaſed pay of the ſeamen and marines of his majeſty's fleet, and for the propoſed iſſue for the full allowance of proviſions, has been guilty of a groſs neglect of his duty, and deſerves the cenſure of this houſe."

After conſiderable diſcuſſion it was modified ſo as to convey a cenſure upon his majeſty's miniſters, inſtead of Mr. Pitt only. On the diviſion it was negatived 237 to 63. When the motion was about to be put, the ſpeaker obſerved that it would be proper for Mr. Pitt to withdraw, which he did. From the reſult it does not appear that he is yet conſidered as extremely culpable in the Britiſh houſe of commons.

The Republican Francois, one of the moſt reſpectable Paris papers ſays, the new Congreſs will aſſemble at Berne.

Pittsburgh, July 15.

On the 26th of June, near Greencaſtle, in Franklin county, in the 45th year of her age, departed this life, MARY FINDLEY, the wife of William Findley, of Weſtmoreland county. She had been afflicted with a pulmonary conſumption for more than a year before her death, but enjoyed ſeveral intermiſſions of the complaint, which gave flattering hopes of recovery, and theſe were ſtrengthened by the evident advantage ſhe had always received from exerciſe on horſe-back, to which ſhe was adviſed by her phyſicians. This determined her huſband and friends to adviſe her to accompany him the greater part of the way to Philadelphia to the late extraordinary ſeſſion of Congreſs, that being near him, he might with the greater facility be informed of the progreſs of her health. He had determined to decline attending rather than leave her at home. Though it is now known that ſhe had a ſtrong impreſſion on her mind that ſhe never would return to her family again, yet ſhe would not be the means of preventing him from attending the national legiſlature at a criſis ſo important to the peace of her country.

Though ſhe ſeemed to increaſe in ſtrength on her journey, and continued able to take exerciſe for ſome weeks longer, yet a fatal reverſe ſoon ſucceeded to this flattering appearance, and after about two weeks illneſs ſhe ſurrendered her ſpirit to God who gave it. Though ſhe died at a diſtance from her children and place of reſidence, ſhe had all the ſatisfaction that the preſence of her father, her brother, and her huſband could afford. She had for ſome time given up with every ſublunary deſire but that of ſeeing and converſing with her huſband, and this deſire ſhe obtained about twelve hours before her final departure. He had been detained ſome days by ſickneſs.

The part ſhe acted in the various relations of life, is well known to, and will be long remembered by her relatives and acquaintances who mourn her loſs, a loſs irreparable to her ſmall children and huſband. Grief for the deaths of her children (five out of eleven) had prematurely broken her conſtitution, which was otherwiſe ſound, and made way for the ſucceſsful attack of the moſt ſubtle and moſt fatal of all diſeaſes which prevail in this climate. She exerciſed exemplary compoſure and reſignation in her laſt illneſs, the chriſtian hope having inſpired her who was otherwiſe naturally timid, with a fortitude that bore her ſpirits up under the certain expectation of death, and reconciled her to the diſagreeable taſk of taking a long farewell without ſeeing her children who were very dear to her, and moſt of them young and of the tender ſex.—She ſaid ſhe reſigned them to the care of that God in whom ſhe truſted for her own future well-being, and to whom ſhe was ſoon to reſign her own ſoul.

At the firſt ſeſſion, of the fifth Congreſs of the United States, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on Monday the 15th day of May one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven.

An Act to provide for the further defence of the Ports and Harbours of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, That for fortifying certain ports and harbours of the United States, there be appropriated a ſum not exceeding one hundred and fifteen thouſand dollars.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſaid appropriation ſhall be paid and diſcharged out of the ſurplus of the revenue and income beyond the appropriations heretofore charged thereon.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Preſident of the United States be, and he is hereby empowered to authoriſe any of the ſtates which were found indebted to the United States in a ſettlement of the accounts between them and the reſpective ſtates, to expend, under his direction, the ſame reſpectively due from them, in fortifying their ports and harbours; and the ſums which may be ſo expended, ſhall be paſſed to the credit of the ſaid ſtates, on account of the balances found and reported by the commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates, to be due from the ſaid ſtates to the United States: *Provided*, the ſaid ſtates ſhall and do cede to the United States, the lands or places on which ſuch fortifications ſhall be ſo erected, in caſes where the lands are the property of ſuch ſtates.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved June 14, 1797.
JOHN ADAMS, Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the rolls in the office of the department of ſtate.
TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

ANECDOTE.

AN aged man, being travelling on buſineſs, put up at a tavern; having to lie the whole day in a ſtorm, he deſired his landlord to give him a room, fire, and provide him ſome refreſhment, which was accordingly done; there ſoon after came in ſixteen young gentlemen, who demanded of the landlord the beſt room in the houſe; to which he replied, it was engaged, and he was unwilling to diſoblige the gueſt—they then requeſted leave to ſpeak with him, and propoſed to hire him to quit the room—leave was given, and propoſals made and rejected, but the old man had the complaiſance to offer to let them ſpend the evening with him—to which they replied, they ſhould "raiſe the devil." Well, ſays the good man, I will lay him for you—upon which the treaty cloſed. The young debauchees immediately ordered ſixteen bottles of wine, drank them, and broke the bottles againſt the chimney back—the old man (who partook with them) called for his bottle, and broke it likewiſe—the young fellows, ſtill determined to oblige the old man to quit his poſt, and leave them maſters of the ground, agreed that ſome one of the company ſhould make propoſals, and execute them himſelf firſt; and that if any perſon in the room refuſed to follow, he ſhould pay five pounds, to which all agreed:—The firſt was, to burn all their hats—the ſecond, their coats—the third, their waiſtcoats—& fourth their boots—which was accordingly executed by them, and the old man followed ſuit: after which, he ſays, gentlemen, now it is my turn to make propoſals, to which I demand your compliance under the ſame penalty as before—to which they readily conſented. The landlord was called, and a ſurgeon ordered with his inſtruments—when the old man propoſed that every one of the company ſhould have all the teeth in their heads extracted; he ſat himſelf down accordingly, and ordered the ſurgeon to proceed; but to their aſtoniſhment, the old man had but one ſtump left to gratify their curioſity, which was ſacrificed to execute the propoſal—the young men ſoon diſcovered that they were out-generalled, and rather than part with their teeth, ſettled a truce with the old hero, paid him five pounds each, paid the landlord his bill for the wine, &c. and had only the conſolation to go home naked, and tell their friends, as the Paddy told General Waſhington, when he had made priſoners of five dragoons—that one veteran rake had ſurrounded and *catched them napping*.

Two Horſes, a Light

Waggon, and Harneſs compleat, for Sale. Enquire of the Printer. July 12, 1797.

WANTED,

AS an Aſſiſtant Teacher in the Pittſburgh Academy, a perſon who reads and ſpells the Engliſh language with accuracy, writes a fair hand, and is well acquainted with Arithmetic and the practical branches of the Mathematics. It will be alſo neceſſary that he produce teſtimonials of his qualifications as a Teacher, and a perſon of good character.

Pittſburgh, July 12, 1797.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE different Auctioneers appointed in the County of Allegheny, are requeſted immediately to come forward with their books and documents to ſettle up their buſineſs to the 30th of June, 1797, and take up their bonds where they have been complied with.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Collector of the Revenue, 4th Survey, Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

July 10, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A Certain Tract of Land, of firſt rate quality, ſaid to be the moſt valuable in the county, containing 955 acres, ſituate in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, lying on Crooked Run and one mile on the weſt branch of the Monongahela River, within two miles of the county town of Clarkeſburgh, and one mile of a Furnace and Forge now erecting on the river. This moſt valuable tract of land may be conveniently divided into three beautiful and rich farms; it alſo abounds with iron ore, ſtone coal, and lime ſtone, and has valuable ſeats for furnace or mills, is well timbered and watered; 600 acres of which is nearly level, and may be made into excellent meadow.—Laſt year the improvements made on this land produced 60 buſhels of Indian corn to the acre. The purchaſer paying one half down will have it at a very reaſonable price. For further particulars apply to JOHN AMBLER, Yough Forge, near Connellſville; WILLIAM DUCKETT, paper maker, near Shippenſburgh, or to the Rev. GEORGE TOWERS, Clarkſburgh.

July 1, 1797. 8t.

Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Greenſburgh, July 6, 1797.

Thomas Alliſon, Iſaac Anderſon, George Armſtrong, Jacob Buffer, David Brown, Francis Bryan, John Bidollet, George Brindlinger, Thomas Beatty, Andrew Brown, David Bradſhaw, Samuel Copland, John Campbell, John Coharn, Patrick Campbell, Joſias Campbell, Philip Corte, William Devlin, Jas. Denniſton, William Denniſon, Alex. Denniſton, Thomas Dunlap, Widow Dane, John Ebert, Huronymus Eckman, John Finley, Peter Freeman, John Ferguſon, Charles Ferry, James Garret, Ephrain Goble, John Herron, Joſeph Hannah, William Hunt, John Johnſon, Chriſtopher Irvine, Henry Kane, James Kennedy, Gideon Long, James M'Intire, William Moore, Uriah Matſon, John Moore, Alexander M'Lane, Peter M'Harg, Walter M'Farlane, Henry M'Clintock, Samuel Man, Joſeph Moore, James Nickelſon, John Neil, John Nicholſon, Philip Hoover, Ann Phillips, John Ritchey, Mary Robinſon, Hugh Roſs, Robert Reed, Conn Rogers, Mary Robinſon, William Story, Joſeph Simpſon, Henry Shants, Andrew Sturd, William Snodgraſs, Jeremiah Smith, Alexander Taylor, Eliza Tate, James Terry, John Wilſon, John Walker, John Wills, Adam Wilſon, George Yager.

Came to the plantation

of the ſubſcriber living in Allegheny county, on the road leading from Nobleſtown to the mouth of Miilers Run, a black Horſe with a ſtar in his forehead, a ſnip, his left hind foot white, and about three years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES GILMORE.

June 12, 1797.

Taken up treſpaſſing in

the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, living in Huntington townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, a ſorrel Horſe, blind of the near eye, has three white feet, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CALEB STOCKTON.

June 27, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber, attorney to William Hill, of the city of New York, having obſerved an advertiſement in the Pittſburgh Gazette, dated May 26, 1797, and ſigned Robert Johnſton, relative to certain lots of land in the ſeven ranges, in which the ſaid Robert Johnſton claims an intereſt, thinks it neceſſary to inform the public, that only four lots of the lands which he is authoriſed to diſpoſe of (being lots No. 9, 14, 15 and 20, of townſhip No. 7, Range No. 2,) are included in the above advertiſement, and that whatever pretenſions the ſaid Robert Johnſton may have for damages againſt the former owner of the above lots, the ſame cannot in any wiſe affect the title of the ſaid William Hill, which by conſulting the records in the office at Marietta, will be found clear and indiſputable.

D: M'ELHERAN, attorney for William Hill.

July 12, 1797.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

Extract of a letter from Winthrop Sargent, Eſq. Secretary of the Government of the North Weſtern Territory, to the Secretary of State, dated Cincinnati June 3, 1797.

"The Spaniards are reinforcing their upper poſts on the Miſſiſippi conſiderably—General Howard, an Iriſhman, in the quality of commander in chief, with upwards of 300 men arrived at St. Louis and employed in erecting very formidable works. It likewiſe appears through various channels that they are inviting a great number of Indians of the territory to croſs the Miſſiſippi and for the expreſs purpoſe Mr. Harromie an officer in the pay of the crown made a tour through all the country laſt fall; ſince which ſeveral Indians have been ſent on the ſame errand—and generally furniſhed with plenty of caſh to defray their expences."

"A large party of Delawares paſſed down White river about the 6th of May on the way to the Spaniſh ſide bearing the national flag of Spain ſent them from St. Louis."

"They (the Spaniards) have above the mouth of the Ohio, on the Miſſiſippi, ſeveral rowegallies with cannon."

Pittsburgh, July 15.

A letter from Andrew Ellicott, Eſq. to the Secretary of State, dated Natchez, May 1, 1797, mentions, that the whole of the Spaniſh commiſſion for running the boundary lines between the territories of his Catholic majeſty and that of the United States had arrived, but there was no appearance of getting to buſineſs in any reaſonable time—that ſeveral more pieces of artillery had been mounted in the fort—that Mr. Gillemard, the Spaniſh ſurveyor, an engineer, and ſeveral other military officers, with a boat load of entrenching tools, left that place for the Walnut Hills to put the works in a compleat ſtate of defence—that Lieut. Pope had joined his eſcort, and that the men were in good health, well cloathed and made a reſpectable appearance.

It was reſolved in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on the 7th inſt. That William Blount, a Senator of the United States from the ſtate of Teneſſee, be impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors! and further, that Mr. Sitgreaves do demand that the ſaid William Blount be ſequeſtered from his ſeat in the Senate, and that the Senate take order for the appearance of the ſaid William Blount to anſwer to the ſaid impeachment.

THE HAPPY FARMER.

From noiſy ſtreets of duſty towns
With joy I haſte away;
Where lazy Johnnies walk their rounds
And ladies, with their ſilken gowns,
Some fading charms diſplay.

Dear rural Kate! our cottage low,
For me has more to pleaſe,
Than all the domes the town can ſhew
Or pride can on the proud beſtow,
In ſuch poor things as theſe.

This, charming Kate! both ſoon and late
My every care beguiles;
And when I from the meadow come,
She meets me with her ſmiles;
If things go bad,
She is not ſad,
But ſings ſome pleaſant rhymes,
'Till I again,
Forget my pain,
And hope for better times.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living on Big Pipe Creek, Frederick county, Maryland, 12 miles from Hanover, and 7 from Westminster town, on the 25th ult. Two German Servants, viz. HENRY SCHMACKTENBERG, aged 33 years, he is of Low Dutch extraction, and speaks High Dutch but indifferently, of a middle stature, short curly brown hair, had on and took with him a high crown felt hat, a deep blue cloth coat, a black cloth jacket, blue velvet breeches, two pair mixed stockings, and a pair of shoes.

CATHARINE CLUDT, aged 27 years, of a middle stature, chunky made, full faced, short sandy hair, had on and took with her a high crown felt hat, several caps, a German jacket, two striped linsey petticoats, one black stuff ditto, and one striped stuff ditto, one pair of white cotton stockings, and one pair of shoes; and as they went off together it is presumed they will pass for man and wife. Whoever takes up and secures said servants so that their master may get them again shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges.

JOHN BOWER.

June 12, 1797.

Grammar School.

THE *subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he designs* provided he receives sufficient encouragement, *to open a Grammar School at his own house, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of November next, where the Latin and Greek Languages shall be taught with care and accuracy, together with Composition and Orthography, Geography and the Mathematics.*

Lodging can be conveniently obtained in the neighborhood, and at a reasonable rate.—The price of tuition, which will be reasonable may be known by application to the subscriber.

JOHN M'PHERRIN, A. B.

March 14, 1797. *tf*

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, in Westmoreland county, near Budd's Ferry, a schooleat KEEL BOAT, 66 feet in length, and 9 feet in breadth. The terms of sale will be made known by Samuel Boyd, in Pittsburgh, or by the subscriber.

ROBERT BOLDRICK.

June 15, 1797.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th instant, three indented Dutch servant men, of the following description, William Heydrick, by trade a painter, about five ten inches high, a middle aged man, pretty well made, some what attached to company, brown complexion, had on and took with him a short brown coat and overalls, also a tolerable good long blue coat, and yellow cashmer waistcoat and breeches, he some time ago bored his ears, one of which has been materially injured by the weight of lead attached to it, he wears his hair tied.

William Emmons, by trade a Blacksmith, but professes the Locksmith particularly, a robust, well made man, not exceeding 35 years of age, very much inclined to liberness and smoking, marked with the small pox, of a brown complexion, short hair, a forbidding look, he usually wore when at work a short coat and overalls but in all probability he will change them, having a number of good cloths.

Peter Smith, by trade a common Blacksmith, a short corpulant man, very full faced, in whose mouth will the gold ever be seen when striking on the anvil, or blowing the bellows, he usually wore a large flat crowned hat, speaks very bad English, dark complexion, short hair.

The aforesaid servants have been seen travelling towards Greensburgh.

The above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will apprehend and secure said servants in any goal in the state or elsewhere, or in proportion for any of them, and if delivered in Pittsburgh, reason charges, paid by

May 9, 1797. JAMES O'HARA.

Abner and Jesse Barker,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the present season, amongst which are warranted BOULTING CLOTHS, of which they mean to keep a regular supply—they have also a few tons of Iron and Castings, all which they offer for sale on the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1797.

A PERSON who called himself Captain M'CLEAN, of Allegheny county, left a HORSE with the subscriber on the 17th of March last, as he said, for eight or ten days, but as said Horse has not been taken away, I hereby give notice, that if he is not taken away before the 8th of July next, he will on that day be sold to defray the expence of his keeping.

JOSEPH BALDRIGE,

Westmoreland county, June 14, 1797.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, about 12 miles from Pittsburgh, a torrel Mare, 14 hands high, a star in her forehead, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BLACK.

June 20, 1797.

Eight Dollars Reward,

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Pine Creek, about five miles from the mouth, about the middle of April last a Bay HORSE eight years old this spring, about 13 or 14 hands high, a natural pacer, a white spot on his nose, had a bell on, with a leather strap which went twice round his neck. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to the subscriber, or JEREMIAH BARKER, in Pittsburgh, or gives information where he may be had, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by.

PHILIP GRUB.

June 1st, 1797.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1785.

JOHN Campbell enters a caveat against granting a patent to Christian Lint, on his warrant dated 3d of September 1785, for a tract of land in Washington county, alledging, that he the said Campbell hath an older Virginia certificate for the same. The first Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyor General.

28th August, 1790.

The parties not appearing on the former citation, I therefore appoint the first Monday in December next for a hearing of the said parties, thirty days notice being given

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 8, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the first Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the said parties, or any others interested or concerned therein, six months notice being given in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and also six months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1785.

John Campbell enters a caveat against granting a patent to Francis Linn, on his warrant dated the 3d of September 1785, for a tract of land in Washington county, alledging, that he the said Campbell hath an older Virginia certificate for the same. The first Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyor General.

28th August, 1790.

The parties not appearing at the time above appointed, do therefore hereby appoint the first Monday in December next, for a hearing of the said parties, they having at least thirty days notice.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21st, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the first Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the said parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, six months notice, at least, being given in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and also six months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property.

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

ALL persons have any demands against the subscriber are requested to bring them forward for settlement, and those indebted to him, are hereby informed, that unless they make payment on or before the first day of July next, their accounts will be put in suit without distinction.

JAMES ALLEN.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1797.

Blank Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices Indentures, Justices Executions, Summonses warrants, &c. for sale at this Printing Office.

RAGS.

Three Pence per pound will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer hereof.

CUT NAILS.

THE *subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has erected a machine, (near Connell's Ville, Fayette county) which goes by water, for the cutting of Nails. It performs the business in such an expeditious and complete a manner, that he flatters himself it will prove a very valuable acquisition to this western country, as he will be able to supply those who may favour him with their orders with Nails of different sizes, at a short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The Nails cut by this machine are superior to all other cut Nails, and equal in quality to a hammered Nail, as they are cut hot out of hammered iron.*

NATHANIEL GIBSON.

Yough Forge, May 29, 1797.

N. B. The price by the quantity of these excellent cut nails, will not be more than eighteen pence per lb. at the Factory.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON *the 8th of May, instant, ran away from the subscriber living on the Glade road in Westmoreland county, ten miles from Greensburgh, a negro slave named TOM GADDEN, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a very active, stout well made fellow, talks both the English and German languages, and remarkableas to having very red eyes; he took with him one pair of yellow twilled overalls and jacket, one coat of clouded nankeen, one white linen coat, and a deep blue cloath coat, one pair of muslin overalls and jacket, one pair of silk and cotton hose, and a pair of woolen hose, one fine and one wool hat, and sundry other wearing apparel; the presumption is, that he intends either going down the river Ohio or to Presqu'isle. Whoever takes up said slave and brings him home to his master, or secures him in any jail, shall have the above reward with reasonable charges paid by me.*

JACOB PAINTER.

May 11, 1797. *tf*

Weegee Township,

TO BE SOLD,

ONE half of Lot No. 30, and the whole of Lots Nos. 35 and 36, in the second township and second range of the Seven Ranges, commonly called the Weegee Township. Fourteen families are already settled in the township, and more are preparing to establish there. For particulars apply to Mr. DANIEL M'ELHERAN, at Mr. Thomas Eggleston's, lower end of Holliday's Cove, or at Wheeling, who is authorized to sell the same, and to receive proposals for the whole of this valuable township.

ROBERT TROUT.

New York, May 4, 1797. tf.

N. B. The above mentioned D. M'Elheran, attorney in fact for William Hull, of the city of New York, has many other valuable Tracts of Land for Sale, in the Seven Ranges of the North Western Territory of the United States.

WHEREAS some person or persons have lately cut and carried off large quantities of timber from the lands of the subscriber, lying west and adjoining the town of Mercer at the mouth of Beaver creek, in the county of Allegheny.

To punish such trespassers, and prevent similar abuses in future, I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS on the conviction of each person so offending. Any information given to JOHN SIMONSON, Attorney at Law in the town of Washington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are for Sale. For terms apply as above. J. S.

Hunter and Beaumont,

LATE part proprietors of the Western Telegraphe, having disposed of their shares in that publication, to their other partner, announce to their friends their resolution of establishing a Paper in the Town of Washington in Kentucky, to which they are invited by the most flattering prospects of success.

Their intention is to commence a new paper on a royal sheet in folio, a size much larger than any Kentucky papers are at present printed on, and equal to many of the Philadelphia papers, which will enable them to give the public the whole of the interesting intelligence, and leave ample room for advertisements; the price Three Dollars per annum, one half to be paid on delivery of the first number, and the other half at the end of six months.

They also take this opportunity of expressing their grateful sense of the many obligations conferred on them by the promoters of an independent press, at the same time assuring them that their favors are graven on their hearts in characters indelible.

Though more flattering prospects, and consequently the duty they owe themselves and families have induced them to remove to another part of the union, they are confident of being followed by the good wishes of a large majority of their fellow citizens for their future success, and in return with them every blessing that as men of independent principles, and virtuous citizens, they deserve to enjoy.

Washington, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1797.

ALL those who have any demands against the estate of BENJAMIN HARRIS, late of Washington township, deceased, are desired to render them properly attested, and all those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to

JACOB HARRIS, JAMES PURVIANCE, } Executors.

Fayette county, July 1, 1797.

CAME to the subscriber's Ferry on the west side of the Allegheny river, on the 3d day of May last, a brown Horse, 9 years old, 14 hands high, three white feet, the off eye wall'd, a blaze in his face, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ALEXANDER LOGAN.

June 3, 1797.

WILLIAM STEELE,

AT *the corner of the DIAMOND in Market Street, and opposite the sign of the Waggon, has just received and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a General Assortment of*

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the Season.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1797.

IN the year 1780, John Reynolds going down the Ohio river, was killed by the Indians; a short time after Col. Thomas Campbell found the body and a number of papers belonging to the deceased, the papers he gave to some person in this town, who promised to take care of them for the heirs, but since that period nothing has been heard of the papers. The subscriber, son of the said John Reynolds, takes this method of informing the person in whose hands said papers were lodged that he is now in Pittsburgh, and will continue there for two or three weeks, in order to receive them—he believes they can be of no use to any person but the heirs of his father's estate.

WILLIAM M'KEE REYNOLDS.

June 3, 1797.

STRAYED or stolen within three miles of the mouth of Buffalo, on the Ohio, a dark bay HORSE 8 years old last spring, about 14 hands high, trots and canters well, a good coat middle marked, branded on the near shoulder R, but not very perceivable. Whoever takes up the Horse and delivers him to the subscriber, living three miles from Pittsburgh on the west side of the Allegheny river, or advertising in the Pittsburgh Gazette, where he may be found, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS REWARD, and reasonable charges.

JOHN HUEY.

June 15, 1797.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the landing at Pittsburgh on the 26th instant, a forrel Gelding, supposed to be about 13 or 14 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, both hind feet and one of his fore feet white, up his leg a good way, a blaze in his face, and several saddle spots, a small mane and tail, a natural trotter, blind in one eye, had all round a bell, believe branded R. N. on the near thigh. The above reward will be given to any person who will be kind enough to secure said Horse, and send the subscriber word, and if brought home reasonable charges will be paid by the subscriber living near the mouth of Redstone creek. It is supposed he is making towards home on the east side of the Monongahela river.

RICHARD NOBLE.

June 30, 1797.

Town of East-Liberty.

THE subscriber having laid out a TOWN west of the Laurel Hill, on the new state road from Bedford to Pittsburgh, on Ligonier Valley, Donegal township, Westmoreland county, within one mile of Westmoreland Furnace and Forge. It is situated on a level piece of ground on each side of said road, which is 60 feet wide; the soil is good, water convenient, as there is a run of excellent water on each side the Town, one of which is sufficient for a mill or any other water works; it is one mile from Loyalhanon creek, where there is a good grist and saw mill, and several others not more than four miles off good stores and timber for building in great plenty, and two lime stone quarries adjoining the town. The Lots are now offered for sale at Twenty Dollars each, without any condition of settlement—Ten Dollars to be paid in hand, and the remainder at the end of one year, when the deed will be given. Each Lot is 60 feet front and 160 feet deep to a 12 feet alley—water may be had on each Lot by digging about 10 feet, there is plenty of stone and very convenient. Purchasers may be accommodated with Out Lots at a low rate. A plan of the Town may be seen at the subscriber's on the premises, who has the choice of the place to sell, on which there is a good body of iron ore.

JOHN LAUGHLIN.

Ligonier Valley, June 15, 1797.